

SPECIFICATION

THIN CONNECTOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a thin connector, and particularly to a thin connector which firmly connects with cables and mates with a plug connector and which has long life-span and reliable communication performance.

2. PRIOR ART

[0002] A conventional thin connector, which is adapted to be assembled to cables and mate with a plug connector, comprises an insulative housing, a plurality of conductive terminals and a shell shielding the insulative housing. The insulative housing has a mating portion for mating with the plug connector and a connecting portion for connecting with the cables. The conductive terminals are received between the mating portion and the connecting portion for electrically connecting with cables and mating terminals of the plug connector.

[0003] The conductive terminals of the conventional thin connector are usually soldered to the cables. However, the cables are required to move frequently to mate with other devices. Correspondingly the cable tends to disengage from the conductive terminals of the conventional thin connector, resulting in unreliable communication and shortened life-span.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a thin connector which reliably connects with cables for long life-span and stable

communication performance.

[0005] The thin connector comprises a first housing and a second housing assembled to each other. The first housing has a first insulator, a first shell shielding the first insulator and a biasing plate. A plurality of grooves is defined through the first insulator for latching cables on a common plane. The biasing plate latches the first shell and presses the cables against the first shell. The second housing includes a second insulator and a second shell. The second insulator receives a plurality of conductive terminals therein. Each conductive terminal has a contact end and a pin. When the first housing and the second housing are assembled together, the pins pierce the cables for electrically connecting the conductive terminals and the cables.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] Fig. 1A is a partially exploded view of a thin connector of the present invention.

[0007] Fig. 1B is a perspective view of the thin connector of Fig. 1A, wherein the thin connector rotates clockwise of 180°.

[0008] Fig. 2A is an exploded view of a first housing of the thin connector of Fig. 1.

[0009] Fig. 2B is perspective view of the first housing connector of Fig. 2A, wherein the first housing rotates upside-down.

[0010] Fig. 3 is an assembled view of the thin connector of the present invention.

[0011] Fig. 4 is similar to Fig. 3, wherein the thin connector is viewed from another aspect.

[0012] Fig. 5 is a top view of the thin connector of Fig. 4.

[0013] Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 6-6 in Fig. 5.

[0014] Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 7-7 in Fig. 5.

[0015] Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 8-8 in Fig. 5.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0016] With reference to Figs. 1A and 1B, a thin connector 1 of the present invention comprises a first housing 2 and a second housing 3 assembled to each other.

[0017] In combination with Figs. 2A and 2B, the first housing 2 includes a first insulator 20, a first shell 21 and a biasing plate 22. The first insulator 20 is flat and rectangular and defines a plurality of grooves 201 for latching cables 6 on a common plane. The first shell 21 shields the first insulator 20. Connecting arms 211 respectively extends and bends from opposite sides of the first shell 21 and form anchors 212 at opposite edges thereof for interferentially engaging with the second housing 3. A latching tongue 213 extends and bends from and is spaced a distance from the first shell 21 and between the connecting arms 211. A plurality of channels 214 is defined in the latching tongue 213 and spaced the same distance from each other. A pressing portion 215 extends perpendicularly from a side of the first shell 21. The biasing plate 22 is longitudinal and forms a plurality of locking portions 221 for locking with channels 214. Engaging portions 222 extend and bend from opposite ends of the biasing plate 22 and have the same length as the locking portions 221.

[0018] The second housing 3 includes a second insulator 30 and a second shell 31. The second insulator 30 is rectangular and has a pair of long sides and a pair of short sides. A mating surface 301 and a connecting surface 302

are respectively on the long sides and oppose to each other. A terminal receiving portion 303 extends from the mating surface 301. A plurality of passageways 304 is defined in the terminal receiving portion 303 and through the mating surface 301 and the connecting surface 302 for receiving conductive terminals 4. Each conductive terminal 4 has a contact end 40 and a V-shaped pin 41. The contact ends 40 are adjacent to the mating surface 301 and the pins 41 are adjacent to the connecting surface 302 when the conductive terminals 4 are received in the passageways 304. A plurality of slots 300 are defined in the short sides of the second insulator 30 for engaging with connecting arms 211 of the first shell 21. The second shell 31 shields the second insulator 30 and forms a pair of uneven sides 311 for enhancing shielding performance. Supporting walls 312 extend and bend perpendicularly from the second shell 31 for pressing the cables 6.

[0019] Referring to Fig. 3, the first housing 2 and the second housing 3 are assembled to each other. The connecting arms 211 of the first shell 21 lock the slots 300 of the second insulator 30. Viewed from another aspect, as shown in Fig. 4, the supporting walls 312 of the second shell 31 press the cables 6. Meanwhile the latching tongue 213 of the first shell 21 abuts the cables 6.

[0020] During assembly of the first housing 2 and the second housing 3, referring to Figs. 6, 7 and 8, the cables 6 are pierced by the pins 41 of the conductive terminals 4 for electrically connecting with the conductive terminals 4. Note that the locking portions 221 of the biasing plate 22 lock with the channels 214 of the latching tongue 213, thereby regularly pressing against ends of the cables 6. Thus, the biasing plate 22 biases the cables 6 against the first shell 21 to avoid the cables 6 disengaging from the conductive terminals 4 when the cables 6 move to mate with other devices, thereby assuring reliable communication and lengthened life-span.

[0021] It is understood that the invention may be embodied in other forms without departing from the spirit thereof. Thus, the present examples and embodiments are to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, and the invention is not to be limited to the details given herein.